1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE NASHVILLE DIVISION
3	BRIAN A., et al.,
4	Plaintiffs,
5) Case No. v.) 3:00-cv-00445
6	WILLIAM HASLAM, et al., CHIEF JUDGE CRENSHAW
7	Defendants.
8	
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE
10	CHIEF DISTRICT JUDGE WAVERLY D. CRENSHAW, JR.
11	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
12	June 8, 2017
13	APPEARANCES:
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1 The above-styled cause came on to be heard on June 8, 2017, before the Honorable WAVERLY D. CRENSHAW, JR., 2 3 Chief District Judge, when the following proceedings were 4 had, to-wit: 5 THE COURT: All right. Be seated. Good afternoon. We're here on Case 00-445, Brian A., et al., 6 versus Donald Sundquist. I guess it's now Haslam, et al. 7 8 If counsel can introduce themselves for the 9 record. MS. DIXON: Your Honor, Jackie Dixon here on 10 11 behalf of the plaintiffs, and I have with me Ira Lustbader and Daniele Gerard from Children's Rights in New York. 12 THE COURT: All right. 13 14 MR. LAKEY: And, Your Honor, for the State 15 defendants, Jonathan Lakey and General Alexander Rieger. 16 THE COURT: Okay. I know we're here today on the 17 State's motion to partially terminate the jurisdiction of the Court based upon a 2017 modified settlement agreement and 18 19 exit plan. 20 First of all, let me -- let me say that y'all have 21 been at this case for quite a while, since 2000 to the 22 present. And your judge was Judge Campbell. Unfortunately, 23 back in December, I think, Judge Campbell retired from the bench for health reasons, and I got assigned the case. 24 25 have not been able to catch up with you all over the last 17

years for a number of reasons, primarily because we're two judges short in this district, which means Judge Trauger and I are doing the work of four judges. And your filings in this case I think exceed 600. And I simply have not had an opportunity to review all of those and get up to speed so we can take action. But it would be helpful today for you to sort of give me an overview of where you are. I do note that it appears significant progress has been made, and that goes to the efforts of all the parties. And then maybe during the hearing we can talk about some things that you can file after the hearing that will help me get up to speed and put me in a position that I can make a reasoned decision on these pending The Court anticipates I can catch up with the motions. parties, but I'm just not there yet. And I think if you make some filings after this, I've got some in mind, and you may have some in mind, it will help me review the pending motions and get a ruling on it.

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So with that said, I'll turn it over to you all.

19 Okay.

MR. LUSTBADER: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. LUSTBADER: Ira Lustbader for plaintiffs.

Your Honor, I'll do my best to cast a broader context. And,
obviously, we can fill in whatever the Court would benefit
from in subsequent filings. But in a big-picture sense, Your

Honor, this is a class action Civil Rights lawsuit filed in 2000 on behalf of children who are or will be in the State's foster care custody. It was settled through mediation under a 2001 consent decree. And there's been ongoing jurisdiction of the Court throughout that time. The I guess some 16-, 17-year history of the case under the Court's docket is obviously significant, but the present procedural posture is as follows: the parties' obligations are currently governed by an April 2016 modified settlement agreement and exit plan. And that's Docket 355.

In approving that 2016 document, Judge Campbell ruled that defendants had achieved compliance, which the parties and the Court refer to as maintenance status, of all substantive obligations in Sections 2 through 13 and Section 16, which comprise approximately 140 improvement benchmarks in the functioning of the Tennessee Department of Children's Services.

THE COURT: And I went through the 2017 in preparation for this. And I was -- and you all probably know all of this. I'm the last one to the party here. How did you reach these benchmarks? How did those come into being?

MR. LUSTBADER: So those benchmarks originally were reached through a period of mediated settlement, which I believe took a good six months, back in 2000 and early 2001, with then the ongoing flexibility to modify some of them over

time. And they were informed by federal law and best practice and policy and state policy in the field of child welfare and particularly foster care with the input and technical assistance of substantive mediators and monitors in this case.

THE COURT: Did this TAC, the Technical

Assistance Committee -- has it -- has its members been the same for the entire 17 years?

MR. LUSTBADER: Yes, Your Honor, and two of them are here. Just to recognize Judy Meltser and Andy Shookoff, who are both here in the courtroom.

THE COURT: The Court knows Mr. Shookoff well.

MR. LUSTBADER: Yes, I'm sure. And there are actually others in addition to them.

And that grew from a single monitor to a body of several Technical Assistance Committee folks who are both serving as monitors, technical assistants and in a matter of mediating any disputes between the parties. They have served all of those roles for the entire time.

THE COURT: So what was the -- what was the State's role with the Technical Assistance Committee? Did you have a member on the roll?

MR. LUSTBADER: They didn't have a member, Your Honor. The TAC, or T-A-C, Technical Assistance Committee, served to help provide the State leadership with technical

1 assistance in implementing the settlement and building 2 technical capacity and quality assurance capacity within the agency over the years. That was one of the agreed roles. 4 Because of their national reputation they've been able to bring in a wide range of technical experience and assistance in the implementation process. 6 THE COURT: And if the State -- and I guess did 7 you have instances where the State asked for modifications 8 9 and --10 MR. LUSTBADER: All of the ongoing modifications 11 to either particular measures, or under this structure, what happens is each time a new set of deliverables fell into this 12 maintenance category, we would then have a joint modification 13 14 presented for approval, so then the actual operative decree 15 would always be current with all the items that were in 16 maintenance or compliance and those hadn't -- that had not 17 vet reached it. THE COURT: And what happened to all the children 18 19 while all this was going on? 20 MR. LUSTBADER: I'm sorry? 21 THE COURT: What had happened to the children, I 22 guess the members of the class? 23 MR. LUSTBADER: So the class itself has fluctuated 24 from upwards of I think 8- or 9,000 down to 4,000. 25 currently around 6,000. And it was brought on behalf of nine

individual named plaintiff representative children.

And so in terms of the functioning and the well-being of the class, that is the core of what these obligations reflect in terms of improvements in the infrastructure and outcomes for these kids.

THE COURT: But over 17 years, I would assume you've had children who --

MR. LUSTBADER: Correct.

THE COURT: -- were in the class and are no longer in the class.

MR. LUSTBADER: So the class was designed as fluid from the beginning.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. LUSTBADER: And so obviously you have folks that enter custody, then they may leave custody either because they're reunified with their biological families or they're adopted by either family members or strangers or by their foster parents. You have children who might achieve guardianship with a family friend. You have children who might age out and then leave the system that way.

THE COURT: And then new children coming in?

MR. LUSTBADER: Correct. A constantly fluid

class. And so the case was always from its inception about
ensuring the accountability over this agency, the Department
of Children's Services, to make sure it had the aggregate

1 tools and infrastructure to serve the whole fluid class on an 2 ongoing basis. 3 And so a lot of the metrics that you'll see in the 4 monitoring reports reflect aggregate data and performance on 5 this fluid class. And that's why we needed the technical assistance of a monitoring team that would be the least 6 7 intrusive way to report on performance on this fluid class 8 and on these aggregate measures. 9 THE COURT: And did the class members have a lead class member or did -- how were their -- how did we solicit 10 11 the input of the members of the class? 12 MR. LUSTBADER: So it being a minor class, the initial plaintiffs were minors represented by next friends. 13 14 And then when the class was certified and then the settlement 15 included a certified class, class counsel was appointed to 16 represent the interest of the class throughout this 17 litigation. And so class counsel has represented the interest of the minor class throughout --18 19 THE COURT: And that's you. 20 MR. LUSTBADER: And that's myself and Ms. Dixon --21 THE COURT: Ms. Dixon. 22 MR. LUSTBADER: -- and Mr. Raybin and then folks

THE COURT: All right. Thanks.

both out in Memphis and in Knoxville as well.

members of the team there.

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MR. LUSTBADER: So, Your Honor, under the 2016 modified settlement agreement, and again that's Docket 355, with all 140 obligations in maintenance status, and that was hit last spring, defendants then had the opportunity to show that they could sustain that maintenance status for 12 months. So put another way, the parties defined --

THE COURT: You're saying 355. Do you mean 555?

MR. LUSTBADER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Good.

MR. LUSTBADER: My mistake. Nice catch. Yes,

555.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LUSTBADER: And so the idea there was that the parties defined the durability of these achievements that would be necessary to request termination of jurisdiction, meaning that if you could hit all of these measures and then hold them for 12 months, right? the -- the defendants would then be able to file a notice of compliance that seeks partial termination of jurisdiction over all of those obligations, leaving only one, which is Section 19, which says that if the Court decides to terminate partially jurisdiction over all those measures, Section 19 creates an internal -- external accountability center, which would then continue public reports for 18 months, every six months, on how the agency is doing, as a measure of keeping public

1 accountability just under that piece. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Go to page -- well, I'm looking 3 at Document 579-1, which is your 2000- --MR. LUSTBADER: '17. 4 5 THE COURT: That's the 2017. But I think I read that the definition of maintenance has not changed. 6 7 MR. LUSTBADER: Correct. THE COURT: Okay. So walk me through Number 2, 8 what maintenance means. And it looks like it's the same --9 10 or nearly the same as 3. 11 MR. LUSTBADER: So the idea of maintenance, Your 12 Honor, is there are items in the --13 THE COURT: Benchmarks? 14 MR. LUSTBADER: There are benchmarks and 15 processes. So there are some things that have numbers 16 attached to them and there are some obligations that don't 17 have numbers attached to them. And so the parties agreed with -- with the monitors' help that maintenance would mean 18 what is the level of performance, whether you hit the 19 20 minimum, if it's a number benchmark, or if you hit the 21 qualitative judgment in terms of performance through the 22 monitors' input on a particular process, that would allow you 23 And then you would have to maintain at least that 24 level of performance as determined by the monitors for 12 25 months in order to earn that right to ask for exit.

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               THE COURT: And the monitors is the TAC?
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               MR. LUSTBADER:
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                                     And we vested the monitors,
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    the TAC, with the authority to make that decision.
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               THE COURT: And they issued a report yearly?
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               MR. LUSTBADER: Yes. At least yearly.
   And so -- that's correct, Your Honor. And so the -- the TAC,
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    after the April 2016 modified settlement agreement was
    approved and all 140 measures were found to be in
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    maintenance, then this year the TAC filed two reports, one
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    dated March 28th and filed on April 4th, and that's Document
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    576, and a supplement --
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               THE COURT:
                           May 15?
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               MR. LUSTBADER: May 15th. Correct. And so based
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    on those reports, Your Honor, the parties then filed and
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    requested that the Court approve this April current version
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    2017 modified settlement agreement and exit plan. And that
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    was filed on May 16th, and that's 579.
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               THE COURT: I got 579. And what was the first one
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    you filed? The March report is document what now?
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               MR. LUSTBADER: So the two reports filed by the
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    monitors, the TAC, this year are Documents 576 and 578.
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               THE COURT: Are they the same?
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               MR. LUSTBADER:
                               No.
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
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               MR. LUSTBADER: One is a -- a whole annual look at
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1 that 12-month period assessing whether they held their 2 performance --3 That's the first one? THE COURT: 4 MR. LUSTBADER: That's the first one. And then 5 the second one is a supplement that provides, you might say a qualitative overlay to the overall performance and readiness 6 7 for exit. And so based on these reports the parties jointly filed and requested that the Court approve the April 2017 8 document, 579. And that submission is one of the submissions 9 10 that's pending before Your Honor now. 11 THE COURT: So is it Document 576 that justifies the maintenance designation and the benchmarks in the '17 12 13 plan? 14 MR. LUSTBADER: Correct, 576 and 578. 15 THE COURT: Of course, that's the one that I don't 16 have, but that's okay. 17 MR. LUSTBADER: And then the joint stipulation 18 filing, that joint filing of 579, also describes the funding 19 and functioning of this internal -- external accountability 20 center in terms of who will run it, the content of what 21 they'll report on and the frequency, and how it will be 22 staffed for 18 months. If -- that period of 18 months only begins if and when the Court grants the partial termination 23 of exit. 24

THE COURT: All right. Then going back to

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maintenance definition, maintenance really is whatever the TAC determines has reached substantial compliance?

MR. LUSTBADER: Well, yes, except on items that have minimum numbers -- in order to initially get into maintenance, you have to have hit the minimum number. And then what's happened over time, Your Honor, as typically more items would come into maintenance, occasionally they would slip a few and they would come out. If there was a dispute over it, the monitors would lend whether a slippage was not significant enough to take them out of maintenance, or a one-time thing, and most of the time the parties agreed to that. But in any event the monitors would get to make that determination. So over time that number of maintenance worthy categories kept expanding.

THE COURT: And then do I gather that the monitors, which is really the Technical Assistance Committee --

MR. LUSTBADER: Correct.

THE COURT: -- has at all times been in communication with the State, the Department?

MR. LUSTBADER: Deeply so, Your Honor. And the monitors have actually had full-time staff embedded within the agency tapped into their ongoing data systems with full access to staffing and data and reporting so they can interview and access information realtime year round.

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               THE COURT: So I gather -- and this is -- this is
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    really helpful. The 2001 consent decree created an agreement
    regarding injunctive relief.
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               MR. LUSTBADER: Correct, prospective injunctive
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    only.
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               THE COURT: Only. There's no request here for any
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    damages.
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               MR. LUSTBADER:
                               Correct, no damages.
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               THE COURT:
                           Okav.
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               MR. LUSTBADER:
                               This is prospective injunctive
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    relief for a fluid certified class of --
               THE COURT: And what about attorneys' fees?
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               MR. LUSTBADER: Attorneys' fees was also agreed to
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    in the 2001 agreement, and over time has actually been
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    negotiated and then periodically approved each time by the
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    Court.
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               THE COURT: And who's been -- how did they get --
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    are there any attorney fee issues remaining?
               MR. LUSTBADER:
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                               The last one was actually entered
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    probably several months ago, and presumably there would be
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    one more that we would jointly negotiate at some point that
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    brings us forward.
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               THE COURT: And was that determined by the
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    monitors?
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               MR. LUSTBADER:
                               No. The attorneys' fees have very
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efficiently actually been determined through negotiation between both sides.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LUSTBADER: And then a joint presentation to the Court for approval with all the underlying documentation.

THE COURT: So in the 2017 report you're telling the Court I think that since December of 2015 -- is that right? -- things -- all the benchmarks have been in substantial compliance or maintenance?

MR. LUSTBADER: Correct. So -- so the -- the 12-month period that brought all of these items into maintenance ended at the end of 2015 calendar year.

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. LUSTBADER: And then the 12-month period that the parties and the TAC are agreeing allows them to show that they held it for 12 months, that ended in the end of '16 calendar year. And so that's why the early '17 reports and the current papers before, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LUSTBADER: And so, Your Honor, from our perspective, as plaintiffs obviously deeply immersed in this from the beginning, we have very thoughtfully determined that we do not oppose -- we do not object to the notice of compliance and request for partial termination. And that's because the infrastructure process and outcome improvements,

Your Honor, that defendants have achieved we believe represent truly significant system transformation in this case, particularly when one looks at where the agency was when the action was filed. The system has been through several governors and many -- several times more commissioners in 16 years, and certainly periods of rapid improvements and occasional setbacks. We sought Court intervention on several occasions throughout the life of the case, which we can supplement for Your Honor, but in the big picture, consistently the parties, with the active involvement of the TAC, and the Court whenever necessary, were able to address each time there was a request for court intervention and actually resolve them with negotiated remedies that were filed with the Court.

And so by meeting and sustaining these

140-some-odd improvements, we believe that the defendants
have met the durability requirements that the parties agreed
would be a prerequisite to them asking for a partial
termination of exit. And I'd like to just in a few minutes
give the Court a sense, at least in a big picture sense, of
what these areas of improvements are so Your Honor can get a
context. And again, happy to supplement -- and the
monitoring reports bring this to life both in terms of data
and qualitative assessments. But we thought it might help
for the Court just to see what -- get a sense of what those

areas were that -- the well-being and improvements for children have been achieved if that's okay.

THE COURT: Oh, that would be perfect. And just so I'm following along, this is going to cover the benchmarks from III to -- well, go ahead -- XV?

MR. LUSTBADER: Right. II through XIII.

THE COURT: Oh, just XIII.

MR. LUSTBADER: And Section 16. And so -- the detail underneath those is quite significant. What I had proposed to share with the Court was sort of a categorical sense of the critical work of the Department in protecting children that those sections capture.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LUSTBADER: And why achieving and sustaining maintenance is a significantly -- worthy of exit achievement as it's been measured. And so those areas include -- just sort of listing them -- reduced frontline case loads for the workers and supervisors that protect and ensure the service needs of children are provided in foster care, improved training of staff, increased case worker visits of children, improved and frequent assessments of children's needs, the creation of a child and family team meeting model for the ongoing involvement of children and families throughout their experience with the Department and in family court, more children in family settings and less use of institutions and

facilities to house children, more children placed closer to their homes and communities of origin when they're removed into foster care, children moved around less frequently and matched and placed more appropriately to actually meet their needs, an improved data system, Your Honor, as well as improved fiscal management and quality assurance capacity and the capacity for tracking and investigating child deaths when those do occur, improved oversights over the administration of psychotropic medications and the use of physical restraints on children in custody in foster care, more kids reunified with their biological families and reunified faster, and for those kids who can't be reunified, more kids achieving permanency, permanent homes, through adoption or quardianship, children in foster care spending actually less time in state custody and safely staying out of custody. Ιn terms of family connections and wellbeing, increased parent/child visits when my children are removed and brought into state custody, more siblings being placed together, and when they're not, visiting and otherwise connecting with each other, heightened efforts, Your Honor, to address racial disparities in the system, including the ability to track outcomes by race, increase recruitment of African-American homes, foster homes, the use of subsidized guardianship as an alternative to terminating parental rights, and a more diverse workforce and competency training for staff, also

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better educational services in terms of children being served in local community schools as opposed to very inappropriate on-site schools, which were often attached to the use of emergency shelters, which when we brought the case was really the core array of housing for children. There were sort of large orphanage-style placements and a lot of emergency shelters, and those have been shut down, and with them they closed down a lot of these on-site schools, and children are now served more with families and go to school in their communities. That was a big push with -- within the lawsuit. And then, finally, improvements, Your Honor, in services to help older youth live independently, including the use of something called extended foster care, which allow children once they reach the age of 18 to maintain in the custody -in the services of the Department.

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So for -- in all these areas, Your Honor, the -- there is data and qualitative support in hundreds -- as you know, hundreds of pages of monitoring reports. But we think they do warrant granting the partial exit that defendants request. Although that said, I want to underscore for the Court how important plaintiffs' view, even if the Court is inclined to grant partial termination of jurisdiction, how important continued vigilance is for the class and the services for parties and stakeholders and the Legislature to ensure that the agency is appropriately resourced, Your

Honor, and able to address challenges going forward. I think the agency, as transformed as it's been, and as we fully acknowledge that it is, and worthy of exit, is, in the TAC's own words, far from perfect. It's a very challenging agency to run. And there will be both current and future challenges that beset it. And so the question is always is there the infrastructure and array of services and supports that it can react to pressures going forward.

And as the Court may be aware, there was one recent challenge to that that was reflected in media reports that had reported on a number of children who had to sleep overnight in DCS offices because there was a -- a narrow influx of some older kids coming into care in Davidson County and they were unable to immediately meet the needs of those kids. And we've been working very frequently with both the TAC and the defendants over the past quite a few weeks and -- to confirm that no other children have slept over night in any kind of agency office and that the agency is on top of that particular challenge, showing that it's poised to be able to realign resources to deal with these kinds of short-term or region specific challenges in the placement population.

And so based on our discussions with the Department and the -- and the monitors, even with this most recent challenge, we continue to believe the defendants'

request for a partial exit is entirely appropriate. And in their last monitoring report, I think the monitors reflect this need for continued vigilance going forward from all advocates and all sides in saying that the success of Tennessee's reform required years and continued focus and hard work by the DCS leadership, the front line staff, private providers, resource, parents, advocates, and consistent support for that work from Governor and the Legislature, Your Honor, and that sustaining and building on that success will require no less from all of those parties going forward, even if the Court does grant the partial termination and exit.

And I wanted to on behalf of plaintiffs, if it's okay, just take another minute or two --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. LUSTBADER: -- to commend the work of DCS leadership. Over the years we've had a really transparent relationship agreeing most of the time, but not always, but always in moving the agency forward to address the challenge that beset it. And we do commend their leadership in reaching this point, especially the current DCS Commissioner, Bonnie Hommrich, her predecessor, Jim Henry, and the early work of Commissioner Viola Miller. They were instrumental in bringing the reforms forward to the point that they've reached today, and as well as the ongoing support of DCS by

the Governor.

We also commend the thorough and consistent work of the TAC, the monitors in this case, Your Honor, in assessing performance, providing the parties constant technical assistance, and in helping the parties work through concerns and even disputes, which allowed us to really minimize the delay and expensive court intervention to very few times over the 15 years. We also very humbly recognize the extraordinary service and vigilance of Judge Campbell in this action, who really kept the parties accountable, saw through the progress and helped address the setbacks, and really kept this case so close in his sights for 16 years. And I wanted to say that on the record, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I wish he could have it in his sights right now.

MR. LUSTBADER: Finally, Your Honor, I wanted to, if it's okay, personally recognize Daniele Cash, who is in court today. She's -- would you just stand up; waive to the judge. This extraordinary young woman was one of the original named plaintiff children in this action. And her strength and perseverance while in foster care, and beyond as a young adult, Your Honor, and in being able to see today's action reach today's milestone at least in our jointly presenting the readiness of the agency for this big step really carries our deep gratitude and was worthy in our view

1 of recognizing to the Court. It's really for her and others 2 like her that we brought this case in the first place. also next to her, one more, Your Honor, is Ms. Juanita Veasy. 4 If you don't mind stepping up. Ms. Veasy is the executive director of the Black Children's Institute in Tennessee. And 5 she was one of the original adult next friends way back when 6 7 we filed. And I want to publicly thank her as well for her extraordinary commitment to children and families and to this 8 9 They've really been a huge value in informing the 10 process going forward and keeping everyone motivated towards 11 the end result. So those are sort of my broad comments, Your 12 Honor. 13 THE COURT: Sure. 14 MR. LUSTBADER: And again, happy to fill it all 15 in. THE COURT: Well, first of all I guess for 16 17 Ms. Cash and Ms. Veasy, are you all satisfied with where we are today? 18 19 MS. VEASY: Yes and no. I think they still have a 20 lot more work to do. There are some concerns that we do 21 have, but I also think they have made enormous progress from 22 where we started, but still there are concerns, and I realize 23 that it's not perfect, but we need to work on it. 24 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Cash?

MS. CASH: Yes, Your Honor, I am.

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               THE COURT: Okay. Well, I appreciate you all
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    being here. That's important to the Court. If we grant the
    partial termination of jurisdiction and the exit plan, what
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    remains then of the Court's jurisdiction?
               MR. LUSTBADER: Section 19 --
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. LUSTBADER: -- Your Honor. And that's the
    creation and the functioning of the external accountability
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    center, which the parties have agreed -- and it's in the --
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    the joint filing that describes that it's comprised by the --
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               THE COURT: Just to make sure that gets done and
    funded?
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               MR. LUSTBADER: That it's done and funded and
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   who's playing the role -- the external parties organizations
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    are the Chapin Hall Center for Children at University of
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    Chicago and Vanderbilt Center for Excellence here in
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    Tennessee. They're collaborating and functioning as this
    external accountability center.
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               THE COURT: And where does the funding come from?
               MR. LUSTBADER:
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                               DCS.
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               THE COURT: Okay. That's what I thought.
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               MR. LUSTBADER: Yeah.
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               THE COURT: Well, one thing -- and -- that will be
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    helpful after this -- and you've sort of begun that process
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    at a high level -- but maybe in a filing do it a little bit
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1 more detailed level with citations to the docket entries as a 2 chronology of the case up to this point. In particular --3 you can tell I had some questions about the class --4 MR. LUSTBADER: Uh-huh. 5 THE COURT: -- and what relief they're seeking and how they were -- how we got their input. I don't know --6 I'll leave it to you all to determine what I need to know 7 about the various developments from the Technical Assistance 8 9 I don't need to get terribly into the weeds, but Committee. 10 I gather -- and maybe I am still not hearing this right --11 that there has been over the years a progression of progress. MR. LUSTBADER: Indeed. 12 THE COURT: And maybe in your filing you can just 13 14 outline that to me with docket entries to I guess the 15 technical assistance annual report. 16 MR. LUSTBADER: That's exactly right, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: So I can go back and look. MR. LUSTBADER: And so what I'm understanding, and 18 19 please let me know if I got this right. But perhaps a way of 20 chronologically showing the number, the quantum, of 21 obligations that increasingly came into maintenance over 22 time. 23 THE COURT: Right. 24 MR. LUSTBADER: How that steadily built trend-wise 25 until we got to this point.

1 THE COURT: Right. And I guess all of this 2 started -- and we sort of figured that part out -- with 3 the -- maybe it's Document 190, way back. The -- I think 4 that's the -- yeah. The stipulation of settlement of 5 contempt motion. But prior to that there was a settlement 6 agreement. 7 MR. LUSTBADER: The settlement agreement was in And then the -- there was an initial period of less 8 9 than progress, Your Honor, that led to the contempt motion in 10 around '03, and that was resolved in '03 and '04 with some 11 refined obligations. 12 THE COURT: So does everything that we've done -you all have done, rather, stemmed from Document 190, and 13 14 that's the stipulation of settlement of contempt motion? 15 MR. LUSTBADER: I would say everything that's been 16 done begins with that 2001 consent decree. And then the --17 the contempt motion was an enforcement proceeding that resulted in some early modifications and some remedies. 18 And there have been a few other points where there have been some 19 20 other modifications and remedies. 21 THE COURT: And --22 MR. LUSTBADER: But throughout --23 THE COURT: And when you say the 2001 settlement

agreement -- I don't know if you have it -- is that Document

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               MR. LUSTBADER:
                               I can't confirm it here.
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
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               MR. LUSTBADER: But I will in a post filing, Your
 4
    Honor.
 5
               THE COURT: Let's pass -- let me pass -- if the
    court officer can pass this to him. Just -- this is my copy.
6
    I just want to make sure I've got the right one. That's the
 7
    document from which everything flows? No?
8
9
               MR. LUSTBADER: Yes.
10
               THE COURT:
                           Good.
11
               MR. LUSTBADER: Yep.
                                     Yep.
12
               THE COURT:
                           Okay. I'll have that back.
                                                        Okay.
13
    Thanks.
14
               All right.
                           Thank you.
15
               MR. LUSTBADER:
                               Thank you.
                           Good afternoon, Your Honor.
16
               MR. LAKEY:
               THE COURT: Good afternoon.
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               MR. LAKEY: Again, my name is Jonathan Lakey and
    I'm one the attorneys representing the State defendants in
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    this case, and General Alexander Rieger is with me at counsel
           And I wanted to take a moment, with the Court's
21
22
    indulgence, to introduce you to Commissioner Bonnie Hommrich.
23
               THE COURT:
                           Glad to have you here.
24
               MR. LAKEY:
                           Commissioner Hommrich has been
25
    involved in this area of work -- this has been her life
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passion -- both in Tennessee and other states before
Tennessee. And she's been the Commissioner I think since
August 2015. And really we have made great strides under her
leadership and her predecessor, Jim Henry, who is now chief
of staff to Governor Haslam. And they both deserve a lot of
credit for the progress that has been made.

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I wanted at the outset just say that I didn't have any issue or disagreement with what Mr. Lustbader said in regard to maintenance or any of the questions you posed to him. And it's a reflection, I think, of how the parties have, certainly over the last five years, tried to work together to make progress on this case. Because while we're -- we urgently, obviously, want to end federal oversight of a state department, and as any department would want to do, most importantly, we -- we want to do that because it's a reflection that DCS is providing the critical services it provides to some of our most vulnerable children in the State at a level of professionalism that has been recognized by some really strong advocates and really strong monitors. And so, you know, I always have tried to keep that in mind as the attorney for the State, that at the end of the day, progress in reaching the milestone of having the Court terminate its jurisdiction is a reflection of the services that are being provided by DCS to the children that it support. And I may go over some of the things that

1 Mr. Lustbader did and touch upon them, but I'm going to jump 2 around a little bit based on the things that he's talked about. But we are here obviously today -- and there's really 4 two things that are in front of the Court. One is to ask the 5 Court for the approval of the 2017 exit plan. 6 THE COURT: That's the joint -- that's Document 7 579. 8 MR. LAKEY: That's exactly right, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. 9 10 MR. LAKEY: So that's one thing. And what -- and 11 I'll have to admit to the Court, I didn't get involved in this case until 2012. So Mr. Lustbader has got me beat by a 12 large margin. But since we -- since I've been involved, what 13 14 has happened is we've made that presentation, and generally 15 what Judge Campbell would do, would actually just reenter the 16 exit plan with his signed version. And you probably have 17 seen that in the prior docket history. 18 THE COURT: And I guess -- I was going to ask you -- and then the other item before the Court is Document 19 20 Number 583. 21 MR. LAKEY: Yeah. 22 THE COURT: Which is not styled as a motion. 23 you may want to correct that. But I think what you want me 24 to do is to enter some version of 583-1. 25 MR. LAKEY: That's right. And so it's styled the

1 way it is just to technically comply with the provision of the exit plan, Section 18D2, if I remember correctly --2 although I have to double-check that. Section 18D2 tells us 4 what to do once the required provisions have been in 5 maintenance for 12 months. We were supposed to file a notice of compliance and attach to it a proposed order, which is why 6 7 we actually -- we attached the proposed order. But I certainly can restyle it as a motion for purposes of -- of 8 allowing the Court to enter an order since that's how we 9 10 speak to the Court normally. 11 THE COURT: And I think -- maybe you can do it as 12 a joint motion and then maybe style it under Rule 23 because 13 what you're really asking me to do is enter final -- no. 14 MR. LAKEY: No, because we are --15 THE COURT: I was going to say final permanent 16 injunctive relief under Rule 23. 17 MR. LUSTBADER: Your Honor, it would be an order approving partial termination of jurisdiction over those 18 19 sections. 20 THE COURT: Except for 19. 21 MR. LAKEY: Except for Section 19. That's exactly 22 right. 23 MR. LUSTBADER: Based on performance, not as a --24 not as a settlement or compromise of the obligations, but 25 based on the agency's performance, asking the Court to enter

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    an order saying they've partially terminated jurisdiction
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    over all of those provisions except for 19.
               THE COURT: But couldn't -- can't -- the only
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    thing before -- well, how can I -- what's -- what's -- isn't
    Rule 23 the reason I can do this?
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               MR. LUSTBADER: Well, 23 allowed the -- the
 6
    consent decree to begin and the class, obviously, to feed
 7
    the -- the jurisdiction to do that.
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9
               THE COURT: And everything's flowing from that
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    document.
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               MR. LUSTBADER: Everything flows from the consent
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    decree, and then the request is to peel off, as it were,
    jurisdiction over a large chunk of that consent decree
13
14
    jurisdiction-wise because of performance.
15
               THE COURT:
                           Uh-huh.
16
               MR. LUSTBADER: And then just keeping that one
17
    other item.
               THE COURT: Well, then -- this was my next
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    question. What's the level of my review here then?
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               MR. LUSTBADER:
                               (Indicating)?
21
               THE COURT: What's my standard of review? Because
    I thought it would be under 23. But sounds like you're
22
23
    not -- what's the standard of review for me to approve this?
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               MR. LAKEY: Respectfully, Your Honor, I think
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    it's -- it's almost a self-effectuating settlement agreement
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    and exit plan, which was approved at the outset by the
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    District Court, and calls for the Court to terminate its
    jurisdiction upon the performance that the State has now --
 3
 4
    has now demonstrated.
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               THE COURT:
                           Well, then you can lay that out in
    your chronology. And please give me some legal authority.
 6
 7
               MR. LAKEY:
                           Yes, Your Honor. Shall do.
               THE COURT:
8
                           Okay.
9
               MR. LAKEY: And -- and so -- and I know the
10
    Court -- having -- having joined this case midstream and been
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   well into the docket history at the time I came in, I
    understand the -- what the Court is going through in regard
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13
    to -- to ensuring itself in regard to the -- through the
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    relief that's requested.
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               THE COURT: And I don't doubt -- like I said in
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    the beginning, you all have worked incredibly hard over the
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    years and made incredible process. And it's to be
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    complemented. I still have to exercise the appropriate --
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               MR. LAKEY:
                           Right.
20
               THE COURT:
                           -- review and independent judgment
21
    here.
                           Without a doubt.
22
               MR. LAKEY:
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
24
               MR. LAKEY:
                           And so in many ways I think where we
25
    are today kind of, in some respects, dates back to the
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modified settlement agreement and exit plan that was entered in 2010, I think in November of 2010, at ECF Number 411, which I think set forth the actual provisions we're operating under today. And as Mr. Lustbader said, there's about -- in the required provision that we had to come into substantial compliance with, or maintenance, as the term has been used in this agreement, there's about 136 of those. So it's pretty -- it's a pretty taxing agreement. So between 2010 and today, there have been a series of revised exit plans filed and approved by the Court, mostly on an annual basis, but there was one year that was skipped. And then the relief that we're seeking today primarily rests from the approval of the 2016 exit plan to where we are today. And so that's where my focus will be just real briefly.

As is set forth in the 2016 exit plan, which I think you've already referenced, but is at Docket 555 --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. LAKEY: -- defendant's obligations really are two to get the relief that we're seeking. And the first is to come into full maintenance with the provisions of Sections 2 through 13 and Section 16. The April 2016 exit plan establishes on its face that we did that. Because when you look at it, you'll see maintenance by every of those provisions, and that was approved by Judge Campbell. That's step one. The second step then is the 12 consecutive months

1 of holding that maintenance. And that's where we are today, and respectfully submit we've achieved. Now, the status --2 3 THE COURT: And the monitors have confirmed that? 4 MR. LAKEY: That's right. And that's what I was 5 going to point to. So where does the basis come from? So 6 the defendant's activities have been closely monitored by the Technical Assistance Committee, the TAC, and plaintiffs' 7 And as Mr. Lustbader said to you, and truly when I 8 9 first got involved, I was surprised as a lawyer -- you can 10 imagine my reaction as a defense attorney -- to find out that 11 TAC is actually embedded in their offices. They have offices right next to DCS staff. They have access to their system. 12 They can interview anybody they want. They had realtime 13 14 information. And while I had a kind of a reflex to that, it 15 worked because of the joint efforts to try to make sure the 16 system was doing what it needed to do. But it also, I think, 17 should provide the Court with some comfort to know that the TAC wasn't simply relying on information we provided to it. 18 It's getting the information directly and on a daily, ongoing 19 20 basis. And so it's both their reports that I think are 21 important to the Court and then the prior exit plans that 22 showed the maintenance status that was approved by Judge 23 Campbell. 24 THE COURT: And the progress over those years? 25 Over the years, Yes, Your Honor. And MR. LAKEY:

as you've already pointed out, we can set that out in a chart or somehow make sure that's reflected so it's easy to follow. Especially since there are so many docket entries.

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But the 2016 exit plan certainly from DCS's perspective, from say defendants' perspective was a milestone for us, because that exit plan, which was based on the TAC reports about our -- about our efforts in 2015 -- and those TAC reports are -- I think they were filed -- let me see --I've got a note on that. I'll find that. Oh, the TAC reports were -- were filed at 552-1 and 554-1. They provided the support for a finding of maintenance in the 2016 exit plan as to all of the required provisions. Having come into main -- and one other point to be really clear about. And Mr. Lustbader already touched on this. The TAC reports and the parties' joint stipulation in the filing and the statements we made before Judge Campbell when he approved the 2016 exit plan made it very clear that maintenance had been achieved on or about December 31, 2015. That started the clock ticking. Remember the TAC reports of early 2016 were based on 2015 information. So having come into maintenance by 12/31/2015, under Section 18D2 of the exit plan, the 2016 exit plan, and all the ones before that, we had to sustain maintenance for 12 consecutive months, and then we would be in a position to file the notice of compliance and seek the order of partial dismissal.

And as the Court has already said, and as Mr. Lustbader has said, just like we did in regard to 2016, ultimately, here, the parties, the TAC, all agree that -- that the defendants have maintained or sustained maintenance for the year 2016.

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So from that December 31, 2015 date through December 31, 2016, there is no dispute among the parties or the TAC that the State was in maintenance with all the required provisions of Sections 2 through 13 and Section 16. And what I really wanted to note for you is, I think that is made clear in at least four different places that I wanted to give the Court a reference to today. One is the TAC reports of April 4, 2017 and May 16, 2017 that Mr. Lustbader referred to, which are ECF576-1 and 578-1. Then I think it also is made clear by the parties' joint stipulation to approve the 2017 exit plan, to which the 2017 exit plan is attached. And when you look at the 2017 exit plan, you see maintenance by each provision. And that is I believe at ECF579. And then you have the actual 2017 exit plan that we've asked the Court to enter, which is 579-1. And then, finally, it's the notice of compliance. And again, I appreciate, you know, the -- CRI has been a -- a diligent plaintiff counsel to work with. They ask for information on a regular basis. They dig into information. And I'm -- I'm really pleased that we've been able to ultimately reach agreement and not have disputes, and

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    that continues and is reflected in the notice of compliance,
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   where -- and as Mr. Lustbader has said today, that it has --
    they have no objection to the entry of the proposed order.
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    So that -- I think for purpose -- I think a broad picture is
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    important, obviously, for the Court to understand the context
    of where we are today, but -- and then I think what is
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    operable for purposes of the order we're seeking is really
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    found from the entry of the exit plan in 2016 to where we are
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9
    today.
               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. LAKEY: And so we'll certainly make sure
    that's clear in the -- in the post briefs.
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               THE COURT: And I follow everything you're saying.
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    And just to be clear, and we'll put it in the order, your
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    post hearing filing will set forth what the scope of
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    review --
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               MR. LAKEY: Sure.
               THE COURT: -- is for me here and my authority to
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19
    do it.
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               MR. LAKEY: Yes, Your Honor. Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: And then on page 23 of 579-1 about --
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    what is the focus team? Give me a little bit of
23
    understanding about that.
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               MR. LAKEY: I'm sorry. Can you give me that
25
    reference again?
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THE COURT: "The focus team will ensure that all children and youth entering full guardianship each month will be reviewed to determine whether or not these children or youth have a permanent family identified and that the needed supports and services are in place to ensure timely permanency."

MR. LAKEY: Your Honor, may I let Commissioner Hommrich answer that because she certainly can give you a better answer that I can.

THE COURT: If you want to come to the podium, that's fine.

COMMISSIONER HOMMRICH: My name is Bonnie
Hommrich, and I'm the Commissioner for the Department of
Children's Services.

The focus team was designed to address those children who came into our full guardianship but who did not have an identified family. And so that team meets once a month with regional representatives, and they look -- they endeavor to assure that each child that hasn't got an identified forever family, that there are three primary tasks that they're constantly doing. They're doing what we call archeological digs. And what that means is they are searching for any significant family, significant teacher, somebody important in this child's life that would consider becoming their permanent forever family. So the

archeological dig is one. An active child and family team is another element of this. And that -- our whole process is called child and family team teaming. And again that means that you bring all those people that care deeply about these children to the table and keep trying to find permanency for the kids. And then the third element is a robust recruitment plan so that -- in some children you -- you may need to find people outside of their current team. You may be able to find a family in Idaho or Montana that would be willing. So you've got to constantly do that robust recruitment to use every avenue. All three of those together have to be constantly worked. Does that -- is that helpful?

THE COURT: No, that's helpful. Thanks.

MR. LAKEY: And to that point, Your Honor, I think one of the things that has been really tremendous that DCS has accomplished is return to permanency. You know, you --you don't want -- you want, when a child is in foster care, obviously to be safe, to receive the appropriate services, but the goal is reunification, reunification with the family where possible, and if not the family, to make that decision and then to get the child into a permanent situation so that they can move forward with their life in that permanent situation. The State has done a tre- -- I think that is one of the things that I know DCS is most proud about. The -- the evolution of that system and where it is today and it's

been reflected I think fairly nationally that Tennessee's a leader in that area, and that's great.

THE COURT: And is that an example of what the TAC came up with, Mr. Shookoff and Ms. --

MR. LAKEY: I don't -- I think the TAC has had impact on a lot of different areas, whether it was that particular one -- I can't imagine that they didn't have input on it but --

commissioner Hommrich: I guess what I would say is, if -- some of this comes out of all the robust discussion between the plaintiffs and the TAC and the Department.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LUSTBADER: That's correct, Your Honor. It's sort of -- on that particular item, the issue that it was designed to address, when we filed the case, were preventing kids from languishing in state custody. And then when the Commissioner refers to full guardianship, those are children for whom their parents rights have been terminated but they still don't have a permanent home. And so that's a particularly urgent area. You want to focus returning to family and repairing family at the front end, and if that's not possible we don't want children growing up in foster care. And so that that process was something that was informed by the TAC and best practice and owned locally by the Department of Children's Services as a process to get

that rapid permanency result for that group of kids who they've terminated their parents' rights. And so there's one where there's both this process of the focus that you refer to and their actual outcomes with percentages tied to, for example, how quickly after a child is in full guardianship and their parents' rights have been terminated, how rapidly they achieve a permanent home and what percentage of children in that situation achieve that desirable goal. And they've met that goal. And so it's sort of a -- a good illustration, Your Honor, of a combination of between a process and an outcome to achieve a better result for kids.

THE COURT: Okay. And then -- and this may be my last question. How did you all end up with Chapin Hall -- and I thought Vanderbilt was part of this, too, the accountability center.

MR. LAKEY: So Chapin Hall --

THE COURT: Chapin?

MR. LAKEY: Yeah, Chapin. Chapin Hall has been involved with providing reports and information and studying the information from DCS for years and years. And they're an important partner not only to provide information to the State, but they've been providing information along the way that the TAC relies upon in their report. So they were a natural to go to. And then the Vanderbilt Center of Excellence is working with Chapin Hall. And again, that is

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    an entity that DCS has used on a fairly regular basis and is
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    very familiar with the DCS system. And we thought that
    since -- I think Chapin Hall is out of Chicago, if I remember
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    correctly. And we wanted to make sure there was a local
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    presence as part of that external accountability reporting
    center that's required under Section 19. And I think
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    Mr. Lustbader said this. If not, he certainly implied it.
 7
    And it's true. I mean, that -- that external accountability
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    center is -- we've been -- we've had a lot of conversations
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   with the TAC, and we've had a lot of conversations with
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    plaintiffs' counsel and directly with the accountability
    center and all those groups together to get it ready to go.
12
    And it's established and ready to go once the -- once the
13
14
    order's entered, because that 18 months of its work is tagged
15
    to the date of the entry of that order.
16
               THE COURT: All right.
17
               MR. LAKEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: All right. Anything else?
18
19
               MR. LAKEY:
                           No. that is it.
20
               MR. LUSTBADER: Your Honor, just for clarity
21
    sake --
22
               THE COURT: Sure.
23
               MR. LAKEY: -- so you can refer to it.
24
    579, paragraphs 3 through 8 spell out what Chapin Hall's role
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    is -- has been in the case. And why the parties and the TAC
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felt they were best suited. And then Exhibit E describes -- I'm sorry -- Exhibit B to 579 literally describes what the reporting structure would be and their role is.

THE COURT: Right. I saw that. Okay. Well, what I want to do is give you all time to make the submission. And I guess it's a little hard for you to determine how much time you're going to need. So I'm going to just set -- but if you need more time, obviously the -- if you want to file things before this date -- and I'm going to just pick June the 22nd if that works.

I would ask that you turn documents 583 and 579 into motions, maybe joint motions, so I've got something to act on.

And then I'll also add to the order a chronology of the case to this point with reference to the docket entries. And again I just need -- give me a chronology and reference me to the docket, and then I can go there and get the details. But just tell me why you all think that's. . . And then a -- I need a little bit better understanding -- because this case is actually so old, it's not all on the computer system -- you know, where was the class certified, what is the definition of the class, and notice was given, obviously, to the class, and whose been representing it. I guess they've been going in and out.

And then as I indicated, what's my -- what's the

scope of my review of these motions you're going to file, and what's my authority to enter it, if it's not Rule 23, which seems to me to be the one. And, of course, you can except out paragraph 19 if there's some future -- and then anything else that will help me rule on this. I will say, I apologize that you've had to sort of, you know, go back and relive the last 17 years, but it's been incredibly helpful for me. I've got a much better understanding and comfort than I did before an hour and-a-half ago. So it's -- for me it's been time well spent. Anything else? MR. LUSTBADER: No, Your Honor. MR. LAKEY: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. (Court adjourned.)

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE I, Lise S. Matthews, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, with offices at Nashville, do hereby certify: That I reported on the Stenograph machine the proceedings held in open court on June 8, 2017, in the matter of BRIAN A., et al., v. WILLIAM HASLAM, et al., Case No. 3:00-cv-00445; that said proceedings in connection with the hearing were reduced to typewritten form by me; and that the foregoing transcript (pages 1 through 44) is a true and accurate record of said proceedings. This the 12th day of June, 2017. /s/ Lise S. Matthews LISE S. MATTHEWS, RMR, CRR, CRC Official Court Reporter